

## CZAR CHECKED IN ADVANCE ON EAST PRUSSIA

Gen. Von Hindenberg Succeeds  
in Inflicting Decisive Defeat  
on Russian Enemy.

### IMMENSE STORES CAPTURED

News of Russian Defeat, in View of  
Austria's Failure to Stop Aggres-  
sion of Invaders, is Welcomed  
at Berlin—Battles Before  
Walls of Paris Con-  
tinue.

It was officially announced from Ber-  
lin September 17 that General von  
Hindenberg had telegraphed Emperor  
William that Russian army of Vilna,  
composed of the Second, Third, Fourth  
and Twentieth army corps, two re-  
serve divisions of cavalry, have been  
completely defeated by the Germans.  
The Russian casualties, it was de-  
clared, were heavy.

"The number of Russian prisoners  
is increasing," General von Hinden-  
berg goes on, "and the destruction of  
the Russian army continues. There  
have been spoils of war in enormous  
quantities."

A special dispatch from Rome to  
London says the Tribune's Petrograd  
correspondent declares it is reported  
in the Russian capital that the Aus-  
trians have lost 70 per cent of their  
total effective available troops, in-  
cluding 250,000 men taken prisoners  
by the Russians and Servians. The

successful issue of the conflict. A  
steady flow of re-enforcements was re-  
quired, he said.

There were already in France, the  
secretary of war said, rather more  
than six divisions of British troops  
and two divisions of cavalry, which  
were being maintained at their full  
strength.

Further regular divisions and addi-  
tional cavalry were being organized  
from units drawn from over seas gar-  
risons, which were now being occupied  
by territorials and volunteers. A di-  
vision of territorials already had left  
for Egypt, a brigade had gone to  
Malta, and a garrison force to Gibrat-  
tar.

Prussians Claim Victory.  
Austrian and German armies aggre-  
gating 1,000,000 men have been over-  
whelmingly defeated by Russians in  
the final assaults of a 17-day battle  
in Poland and Galicia. Besides inflic-  
ting enormous casualties on their com-  
bined enemies the Russians trapped,  
surrounded and captured 120,000 pris-  
oners, including about eight hundred  
officers.

At the same time the Russians are  
reported to have driven back the Ger-  
mans in East Prussia with great  
loss.

Emperor William, though hurrying  
re-enforcements to his lines in East  
Prussia, is said to have notified Aus-  
tria that he could send no more help  
to its forces. In fact, his position in  
France is regarded so perilous that  
he is declared to be withdrawing  
troops from East Prussia to re-enforce  
his armies operating against the  
French and British.

Germans Retreat Before Allies.  
Every message from the line of bat-  
tle in France, coming by way of Lon-  
don on September 16, showed that the  
armies of the allies were pursuing the  
retreating Germans with great  
vigor and giving them no opportunity  
to reform for an attack.

"Undeniable victory" and "more and  
more complete" were the terms used  
by General Joffre, the French com-

war which he preached in his recent  
proclamation.

Replying to Emperor William's  
cablegram charging that the French  
are using dum dum bullets and defend-  
ing the destruction of Louvain, the  
president explained that true Ameri-  
can neutrality precludes an expres-  
sion of opinion on the acts of the bel-  
ligerents by either himself or the peo-  
ple of the United States.

Mr. Wilson replied in practically  
the language of the representations  
by the commission of Belgian  
officials that atrocities were com-  
mitted by the German army during the  
march through their country.

Germans Claim Maubeuge.  
Berlin has officially announced that  
the fall of Maubeuge took place on  
September 9, with 400 guns and 40,000  
prisoners.

### SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

Probable Movements of Armies, and  
Their Results, as an Expert  
Understands Them.

The German line holds fast to its  
intrenchments, following the Aisne  
river from ten miles west of Soissons  
to the mouth of the Sappe and then  
curving southward to Montfaucon,  
northwest of Verdun. All along the  
line the allies are making assaults,  
but it cannot be made out from the  
reports whether they are pushed home  
with the idea of breaking down the  
German resistance or whether they  
are made merely to hold the Germans  
in position while the turning move-  
ment to the west is taking form.

Now is the time when the arrival  
of a new British army might turn the  
tide of battle for the allies. The 155,  
000 of Great Britain's first effort are  
in the battle line, apparently in two  
separate bodies, one southeast of Sois-  
sons and one near the Oise river.  
With 360,000 regulars, 315,000 terri-  
torials and 300,000 volunteers to draw  
on, Great Britain must by now be  
sending to the front forces that will

## SOLDIER TELLS VIVID STORY OF FIERCE BATTLE

Wounded Frenchman Describes a  
Rapid March and Bloody  
Conflict Following.

### THROUGH RAIN OF BULLETS

Desperate Rush of the Infantry Across  
Open Field—Tragic and Hor-  
rible Scenes Witnessed in  
Midst of the Carnage.

(International News Service.)  
London.—Graphic descriptions of  
the terrible fighting in France, where  
the British and French allies have bat-  
tled for many days against the Ger-  
mans, are beginning to reach London  
in letters from soldiers at the front. The  
following admirably written story of  
actual battle is contained in a letter  
from a wounded Frenchman to an Eng-  
lish friend here:

"I am in the field hospital now, with  
a nice little hole in my left shoulder,  
through which a bullet of one of the  
war lord's military subjects has  
passed. My shoulder feels much as if  
some playful joker had touched it with  
a lighted cigar. Tomorrow I shall be  
quite right again, but the wound had  
to be washed and dressed by a pretty  
little nurse, who is so sweet and lov-  
ely and kind-hearted that one should  
like to get wounded for the sole pur-  
pose of being nursed by her.

"Badinage apart, those nurses have  
a fearful time. I wonder when they  
have any time to rest. Day and night  
they are busy, and when you ask them,  
'Are you not exceedingly tired?' they  
just smile, and with a laugh in their  
eyes they make some comic reply. They  
are real heroines, and it is not  
merely our physical sufferings which  
they mitigate. God bless them!"

Army on March Impressive.  
"Our army marched along a broad,  
sunny road, bordered on either side  
by a vast, cultivated plain, on which,  
from distance to distance, little groups  
of harvesting peasant girls and old  
men were busy, as if they lived in the  
most peaceful region of the most  
peaceful of countries.

"Here and there the horizon was  
bordered by hill ranges, and right in  
front of us, and somewhat to the left,  
the wooded crests of other hills were  
discernible. Sometimes when we  
reached an elevation of the road I  
looked backward upon the army, which  
was like a huge serpent, covering the  
road over a distance of many miles. It  
was a great view, quite different  
from a review, and I have never  
seen anything so impressive. For this  
was not a mere show, as a military re-  
view is, but these men were to be en-  
gaged in part of an action on which  
the fate of nations would depend, and  
the way in which those men would ful-  
fill their task might be of the greatest  
importance to the result of the battle  
and future movements and designs."

"And one felt that these masses of  
men were determined to do their ut-  
most. This was not a dull, low-spirited  
army, going to the front to fight be-  
cause they were ordered to, but be-  
cause they wanted to. They were no  
stern, grave faces, or they would not  
be French soldiers; nor were they  
boisterous or bragging, but they were  
bright and lively and happy and brave,  
governed by a powerful desire to win,  
and gifted with an almost superhuman  
power of determination. There was  
such a splendid enthusiasm."

### Coming Up to the Battle.

"Dispatch riders are galloping past.  
We are ordered to accelerate our  
march; the division commanders join  
their chief; various orders are passed,  
and instead of keeping to the highway,  
part of our army has to cross the  
field in a diagonal direction. Since  
some time the rattling of volleys is  
audible. Then at a distance, which  
seems not so far off, a heavy detona-  
tion of a gun is heard. It takes some  
time before another gunshot is fired,  
but then the detonations are heard at  
intervals of about a minute from the  
direction of the hills in front of us.  
We are met by more dispatch riders,  
and now we hurry across the field and  
up the slopes of the hills.

"Arrived on the crest we drop our  
selves, and there, right in front of us,  
on the opposite hills, and making for  
the plain between them, are the enemy  
engaged in a fight with a division of  
the allied troops. I can distinctly see  
the German artillerymen moving  
about the guns on the hills, and the  
strongly fortified citadel in Belgium.  
The citadel is built upon a rocky  
height, and it is there that Caesar's  
conquering army camped. The cathed-  
ral of Namur is one of the most beau-  
tiful buildings in all Europe. Namur  
is noted for the manufacture of cut-  
lery and it also has numerous iron  
foundries. The city has sustained nu-  
merous sieges and was taken by Louis  
IV in 1692, by the English and Dutch  
under William III, in 1695, and again  
by the French armies in 1701, 1746 and  
1792.

Like to Sleep in Churches.  
Paris.—The French soldiers are par-  
tial to churches as sleeping quarters.  
The troops are sleeping in churches  
throughout the war zone. They say  
they can get more air there than in  
stables.

Establish Desirable Trait.  
It is no particular hardship or draw-  
back to the development of dairy cows  
to have them milk 15 or 16 times in  
their first period of lactation. In fact,  
many encourage milking for 12 or 13  
months as they believe this has a  
tendency to establish a desirable trait  
in the dairy cow; that is, it helps to  
fix the habit of persistent milking.  
The heifer is then permitted to rest  
for two or three months, giving her  
an opportunity for growth and devel-  
opment.

Molst Soil for Cabbage.  
The richer the ground for cabbage,  
the better the crop will be. And cab-  
bage needs a lot of water, too, as al-  
most 98 per cent of a head of cabbage  
is water. A cool, moist soil is ideal  
for the cabbage patch.

Remove Shoes From Horses.  
It does a flat-footed horse lots of  
good to have his shoes taken off and  
be given a run of two or three weeks  
in the pasture after the season's work  
is well along.

hostile bullets passed close over our  
heads, and instinctively we stooped, al-  
though when one hears the bullet it  
has passed already.

"It is a queer sensation which comes  
over us the first time we are met with  
a hail of bullets. We suddenly feel  
as if attacked by fever, but this feel-  
ing very soon leaves us. Alternately  
dropping ourselves to fire, and jump-  
ing to our feet to rush across the  
open, we more and more approached the  
enemy, who were assembling in  
strong forces. But so were our troops.  
The earth was shaken by the incessant  
cannonading, and the air torn by the  
continuous rattling of rifle fire. We  
rushed forward in order to reach a  
piece of ground surrounded by low  
dykes. A comrade on my right stum-  
bled, dropped forward without utter-  
ing a sound, killed by a shot in the  
breast. A man in front of me threw  
his arms up, fell, struggled to his feet,  
fell again, and 'C'est ca' were his last  
words.

### Horrors of the Conflict.

"We had reached the aforesaid piece  
of ground, twelve of us. I looked  
round for a moment, and a terrible bat-  
tle was raging, and so utterly hor-  
rible were the scenes around me that  
up to this moment I cannot believe  
that I have really lived to see that.  
The wildest fantasy cannot imagine  
such a horror, in which absolutely  
nothing human is left, and which  
could not be equaled by the most blood-  
stirring fancies of a horde of devils.

"A shell exploded near us, followed  
by a terrible cry. Five of us were ly-  
ing dead on the little square. One  
man had both his legs blown off, and  
was still alive and conscious, implor-  
ing us to kill him. Our officer ran past,  
stopped, and, after a short look at the  
man, shot him through the heart. 'Ca  
vaut mieux,' he said, 'pauvre diable!'  
He opened his mouth to utter a com-  
mand at his men, and at the same mo-  
ment got a bullet in his mouth. He  
turned round twice and fell heavily on  
the dyke close by me.

"At a good distance behind us Red  
Cross soldiers and two Red Cross  
nurses, carrying the Red Cross flag,  
were stooping over the wounded and  
removing them to the ambulance vans.  
A shell exploded over their head and  
only a couple of the Red Cross men  
were left.

"More hostile troops have been ad-  
vancing. They have suffered heavy  
losses, but on our side also the num-  
ber of casualties is very large, and our  
position seems to become critical. We  
have to retreat, are, in fact, retreating.  
Fresh French batteries are put into  
action. I am just looking at a Ger-  
man battery which is being turned in  
our direction when it is hit by two  
shells simultaneously. The German  
artillerymen at the guns are swept  
away, two guns destroyed.

"The retreat is carried out splendid-  
ly. I have just reached the crease of  
a hill when I feel a slight shock in the  
left shoulder, nothing else. I do not  
heed it, but some moments afterwards I  
feel a burning pain in the shoulder, and  
perceive that I am wounded and that  
the weight of my left arm seems to  
increase. Some time afterwards I find  
myself neatly installed in a field hos-  
pital."

### TELL OF RUIN IN BELGIUM

Visitors to Liege Describe the Scenes  
of Devastation There and  
in Vice.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter  
Telegram company from Ostend says  
that a small party which has returned  
there from a visit to Liege describes  
the destruction wrought by the war as  
appalling.

"All along the road to Vise," one of  
the party said, "there was nothing to  
be seen but walls blackened by smoke,  
the remains of burned factories,  
mounds of earth freshly dug—the  
sepulchers of the first Germans to fall."

"And then comes Vise. What a pain-  
ful sight for those who knew the proud  
city, so typical of Walloon gaiety, and  
now nothing but a mass of ruins, while  
many of the inhabitants lie all over the  
place, their chests riddled with bul-  
lets. I was told here that the natives  
were put to work building roads for  
the invaders from Vise to Aix-la-Chap-  
pelle.

"At last we entered Liege. The in-  
habitants stood at the thresholds of  
their homes, silent and anxious, but  
afraid to speak. The streets in the  
middle of the town were a deplorable  
aspect. Many houses had been aban-  
doned.

"Their doors and windows were  
shattered and their contents had been  
removed. Nobody but soldiers was to  
be seen. The Place de l'Universite,  
the Rue des Piteuses and the Quai des  
Pêcheurs had been burned."

### Namur Once Caesar's Camp.

Namur, once the site of a Roman  
Caesar's camp, is one of the most  
strongly fortified cities in Belgium.  
The citadel is built upon a rocky  
height, and it is there that Caesar's  
conquering army camped. The cathed-  
ral of Namur is one of the most beau-  
tiful buildings in all Europe. Namur  
is noted for the manufacture of cut-  
lery and it also has numerous iron  
foundries. The city has sustained nu-  
merous sieges and was taken by Louis  
IV in 1692, by the English and Dutch  
under William III, in 1695, and again  
by the French armies in 1701, 1746 and  
1792.

Will Amend the Home Rule Bill.  
London, Sept. 17.—Premier Asquith  
said the government would introduce  
at the next session of parliament be-  
fore the home rule for Ireland bill  
could become operative a new bill  
amending the measure.

Name Special Attorney for Indians.  
Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary  
Lane appointed Jacob H. Crist of  
Santa Fe as special attorney for the  
Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. He  
succeeds Francis C. Wilson, resigned.

### Elect New President.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The Ameri-  
can Association of Public Accountants  
elected J. Porter Joplin of Chicago  
president, and Carl H. Nau of Cleve-  
land treasurer. Seattle, Wash., was  
chosen for the 1915 convention.

### Italians Riot; Ask War.

Rome, Sept. 18.—Mobs filled the  
streets during the day of the leading  
Italian cities crying 'Down with Aus-  
tria' and 'War with the Kaiser.'  
Troops were called out to repress the  
demonstrations.

## PROTEST TO WILSON

COMMISSION APPOINTED BY KING  
OF BELGIUM RECEIVED  
BY PRESIDENT.

### U. S. CANNOT TAKE SIDES

Nation's Chief Executive Given Report  
of Alleged German Atrocities—As-  
serts It Would Be Unwise for Any  
Nation to Express Final Judgment.

Washington, Sept. 18.—"It would be  
unwise, it would be premature for a  
single government, however fortu-  
nately separated from the present  
trouble; it would be inconsistent with  
the neutral position of any nation,  
which like this has no part in the con-  
test, to form or express a final judg-  
ment."

This was the keynote of President  
Wilson's reply to the Belgian commis-  
sioners who came to the White House  
on Wednesday to protest against the  
wrong which they declare their nation  
has suffered from Germany in the  
present war.

The president's address follows:  
"Permit me to say with most sincere  
pleasure I receive you as representa-  
tives of the king of Belgium, a peo-  
ple for whom the people of the United  
States feel so strong a friendship and  
admiration, a king for whom they en-  
tertain so sincere a respect; and to  
express my hopes that we may have  
many opportunities for earning and  
deserving their regard."

"I thank you for the document you  
have put in my hands containing the  
result of an investigation made by a  
judicial committee appointed by the  
Belgian government to look into the  
matter of which you have come to  
speak. It shall have my most atten-  
tive perusal and my most thoughtful  
consideration.

"Presently, I pray God very soon,  
this war will be over. The day  
of accounting will then come when  
I take it for granted the nations  
of Europe will assemble to determine  
a settlement. Where wrongs have been  
committed, their consequences and the  
relative responsibility involved will  
be assessed. The nations of the world  
have fortunately by agreement made  
a plan for such a reckoning and set-  
tlement. What such a plan cannot  
compass, the opinion of mankind, the  
final arbiter in all such matters, will  
supply. It would be unwise, it would  
be premature, however fortunately sep-  
arated from the present struggle; it  
would even be inconsistent with the  
neutral position of any nation which  
like this has no part in the contest, to  
form or express a final judgment."

"I need not assure you that this  
conclusion, in which I instinctively  
feel that you yourselves will concur,  
is spoken frankly because in warm  
friendship and as the best means of  
perfect understanding between us, an  
understanding based upon mutual re-  
spect, admiration and cordiality.  
You are most welcome, and we are  
greatly honored that you should have  
chosen us as the friends before whom  
you could lay any matter of vital con-  
sequence to yourselves, in the confi-  
dence that your course would be un-  
derstood and met on the same spirit  
in which it was conceived and intend-  
ed."

The address delivered to President  
Wilson by Henri Carter de Wiart, the  
Belgian minister of justice, was in  
part as follows:

"Let me say to you how much we  
feel ourselves honored to have been  
called to express the sentiments of our  
king and of our whole nation to the  
illustrious statesman whom the Ameri-  
can people have called to the highest  
dignity of the commonwealth. Since  
the very origin of its independence  
Belgium has been declared neutral in  
perpetuity. Had we consented to in-  
fringe upon neutrality for the benefit  
of one of the belligerents we would  
have betrayed our obligations toward  
the others. And it was the sense of  
our international obligations as well  
as that of our dignity and honor that  
has driven us to resistance.

"Peaceful inhabitants were massa-  
cred, defenseless women and children  
were outraged, open and undefended  
towns were destroyed, historical and  
religious monuments were reduced to  
dust, and the famous library of the  
University of Louvain was made a  
prey to flames.

"In this frightful holocaust which is  
sweeping over all Europe the United  
States has adopted a neutral attitude.  
"And for this reason, your country,  
standing apart from either one of the  
belligerents, is in the best position to  
judge, without bias or partiality, the  
conditions under which the war is be-  
ing waged."

"Our faith in your friendship, in  
your fairness, our confidence in your  
justice, in your spirit of generosity  
and sympathy, all these have dictated  
our present mission."

Will Amend the Home Rule Bill.  
London, Sept. 17.—Premier Asquith  
said the government would introduce  
at the next session of parliament be-  
fore the home rule for Ireland bill  
could become operative a new bill  
amending the measure.

Name Special Attorney for Indians.  
Washington, Sept. 19.—Secretary  
Lane appointed Jacob H. Crist of  
Santa Fe as special attorney for the  
Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. He  
succeeds Francis C. Wilson, resigned.

### Elect New President.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The Ameri-  
can Association of Public Accountants  
elected J. Porter Joplin of Chicago  
president, and Carl H. Nau of Cleve-  
land treasurer. Seattle, Wash., was  
chosen for the 1915 convention.

Italians Riot; Ask War.  
Rome, Sept. 18.—Mobs filled the  
streets during the day of the leading  
Italian cities crying 'Down with Aus-  
tria' and 'War with the Kaiser.'  
Troops were called out to repress the  
demonstrations.

## APOLOGIZES TO U. S.

SPRING-RICE REGRETS STATE-  
MENT ATTRIBUTED TO CARDEN.

England's Ambassador to Mexico Had  
Criticism President for With-  
drawing Troops.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Sir Cecil  
Spring-Rice, the British ambassador,  
on behalf of his government, apolo-  
gized to the United States Thursday  
for the interview given out in New  
York by Sir Lionel Carden, British  
ambassador to Brazil, criticizing Presi-  
dent Wilson's conduct in withdrawing  
the troops from Mexico. The British  
ambassador called at the state depart-  
ment in person to present his govern-  
ment's apologies for Sir Lionel's in-  
discreet remarks.

A Sir Cecil informed Counselor Lan-  
sing that he had made every possible  
effort to verify the interview accord-  
ed to Lionel Carden, but he as yet  
had been unable to get into wireless  
communication with the ambassador  
to Brazil.

In the absence of such confirma-  
tion, the British ambassador said, his  
government had instructed him to  
make the fullest apologies and to as-  
sure the United States that "suitable  
action" would be taken.

The latest version of an interview of this  
nature, Sir Cecil continued, was in  
direct contravention to diplomatic  
usages and precedents. The full text  
of the interview as published, has  
been cabled to the British foreign of-  
fice and the British ambassador as-  
sured Counselor Lansing that this  
would be brought to the attention of  
Sir Lionel at the earliest possible mo-  
ment and that the home authorities  
would call upon him at once for con-  
firmation or denial of the interview.

### DEMOCRAT WINS IN MAINE

O. C. Curtis Elected Governor Over  
W. T. Haines—G. O. P. Ahead  
of Taft's Record.

Portland, Me., Sept. 17.—With re-  
turns complete from all the cit-  
ies, towns and plantations, Oakleigh C.  
Curtis, Democrat, mayor of Portland,  
was elected governor of Maine at the  
state election held on Monday by  
2,698 plurality over the present incum-  
bent, Gov. William T. Haines, Republi-  
can. Gardner, Progressive, ran over  
forty thousand behind the other two  
candidates. The returns give Curtis  
58,877, Haines 56,179, Gardner 17,157.  
The four congressmen, A. C. Hinds, J.  
A. Peters and Frank F. Guernsey, Re-  
publicans, and D. J. McGillicuddy,  
Democrat, have been re-elected.

The Democrats made gains in the  
state legislature. The Republican  
vote in the state showed a gain of  
about 150 per cent over that cast for  
President Taft. The Democrats  
gained about 13 per cent, while the  
Progressive lost 65 per cent.

## FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Washington, Sept. 17.—War risk in-  
surance amounting to \$3,225,000 has  
been written on 11 vessels by the  
federal war risk bureau. Applications  
for \$3,000,000 more are pending.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President  
Wilson decided not to insist upon a  
freight tax for emergency revenue in  
the face of opposition within the  
Democratic ranks. A substitute plan  
will be submitted.

New York, Sept. 17.—A representa-  
tive of the German foreign office, who  
is expected to make answer at Wash-  
ington to the Belgian accusations of  
brutality, arrived on the liner Pots-  
dam.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Peace be-  
tween the United States and Great  
Britain, France, Spain and China was  
guaranteed by the signing of peace  
treaties with these four countries at  
the state department.

### HOME RULE DELAYED BY WAR

A. Bonar Law, Unionist Leader, De-  
clares Nation Comes Before  
Party.

London, Sept. 17.—Lord Lansdowne  
the opposition leader in the house of  
lords, introduced the proceedings on  
until after the war the proceedings on  
the home rule bill and the Welsh dis-  
establishment bill. It was read for the  
first time.

At a meeting of the unionist party  
it was decided that the only speaker  
on the Asquith bill in the house of  
commons to this same end would be  
A. Bonar Law, the unionist leader.

7,500 Men Back at Work.  
Chicago, Sept. 17.—After a ten days'  
shut down for repairs the Pullman  
company's works at Pullman resumed  
operations. Of the 8,400 laid off 7,500  
were re-employed.

### Italian Envoy Goes Home.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Rome corre-  
spondent of the Havas agency tele-  
graphs that Count Calderari di Palaz-  
zolo, Italian military attaché at Ber-  
lin, has left his post and is returning  
to Italy.

Kills Woman and Self.  
Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Adda  
Kennicut, hotel proprietress at At-  
lanta, was shot and killed in her hotel  
after a quarrel with D. E. Brown, who  
then blew off his own head with a  
shotgun.

Ask Rate Case Rerearing.  
Washington, Sept. 17.—The eastern  
railways formally petitioned the in-  
terstate commerce commission for a re-  
hearing in the eastern advance rate  
case and to permit them to put into  
effect the five per cent increase.

Frank Chance Quits.  
New York, Sept. 17.—Frank Chance  
quits as manager of the New York  
Yankees. Roger Peckinpaugh, short-  
stop and captain, was named as tem-  
porary manager. Chance was given  
the \$3,300 salary he demanded.

## AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FRENCH ARMY



American residents of Paris, who have organized a volunteer regiment to fight in the French army, are here  
seen in the Place de l'Opera en route to their drilling place and carrying the Stars and Stripes.

dispatch adds that Austria is with-  
drawing her forces to protect Vienna  
and Budapest

May Make Peace With Russia.  
The Corriere della Sera of Milan,  
Italy, learns that preliminary steps  
are being taken toward a possible ar-  
rangement for peace between Austria  
and Russia. It is asserted Emperor  
Franz Joseph cherishes a hope that  
Berlin would offer no serious oppo-  
sition, since apart from the cordial tra-  
ditional friendship that marked Anglo-  
Austrian relations there is a strong  
ground for believing that England  
really desires the preservation of Aus-  
tro-Hungary.

The motives constraining to such an  
initiative may be found in the remark-  
able revulsion of public feeling in Vi-  
enna, where there are grave symptoms  
of popular revolt, and in other parts  
of the empire, particularly in Bohem-  
ia.

Deny French Victories.  
The German embassy at Washing-  
ton on the 17th received the following  
wireless from Berlin:

"All the French-English reports of  
victories of battles in France are un-  
true. The German retreat of the west-  
ern wing was a practical maneuver not  
affecting the strategic position. The  
French attempt to break through the  
center of the German position was vic-  
toriously repulsed.

"There is confirmation of German  
successes at several points of the long  
extended battlefield. The Paris Times